Amusements.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-American Water Color Society AMERICAN FINE ART SOCIETY-Loan Exhibition ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Bisch Crook.

AMBERG THEATRE-S:15-Der Vogelhaendler.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 s. m. until 10 p. m. The Bore Gellery.

CASINO-8:15-Fencing Master.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-8-A Night at the Circus. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Teming the Shrew. EDEN NUSEE-The World in Wax.

EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind Me
PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Fedora. GARDEN THEATRE-8-The Mountebanks.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-3:15-The Lost Peradise. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Mulligan Guards' Ba HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15 Captain Letterblair HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:15 Friend Fritz. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S 30-A Tri

to Chinatown.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vandeville. KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8-15-Americans Abroad. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Masquerade Ball. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Wonders of America MUSIC HALL-2-Concert.
PALMER'S THEATRE-5-20-Lady Windermere's Fan.
STANDARD THEATRE-8-15-The Spottsman. STAR THEATRE-S:15-On Probation.

TONY PASTOR'S -2-8-Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Giotiana. 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-The Marriage Spectre

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Lord Randolph Churchill spoke against the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons; the House adopted a motion requiring the Editor of 'The Times" to apologize for an attack upon Irish members. === The French Chamber of Deputies, by 315 to 186, voted confidence in the Ministry. ____ Amendments to the provisions of the German Army bill were rejected by the Reich-

Congress.-Both branches in session. - Senate: The Hawaiian annexation trenty and correspondence were made public; the river and harbor items cut from the Sundry Civil bill by th committee were restored. = = House: The committee amendments to the Pension bilk were de feated.

Domestic.-The President gave Secretary Foster authority to issue bonds if he believed it be sary to protect the gold reserve. - The Sheriff at Topeka swore in a posse of 1,000 men, whereupon the Populists decided not to attempt to dislodge the Republican House, and the Governor sent it an offer of compromise; Governor Lewel ling removed Colonel Hughes. = = Judges Foff and Simonton, in the United States Court, decided against Governor Tillman's right to collect excessive taxes from railroads in South Carolina. A parting dinner was tendered to ex-Senator Carlisle in Washington by his late associates in the Senate. = The Monmouth Park Racing Association was indicted by the Grand Jury at Free-- Balloting for Senators in the Legisla tures of Wyoming, Mentana and North Dakota was continued without result.

City and Suburban - A service in memory of Procks was held in Music Hall, -Important constitutional amendments were of fered at the meeting of the Republican County Committee. == It was practically decided to have a new opera company. The societies dantly proved. For the so-called Populist of Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons House, during all its pretended session since of the Revolution failed to agree on a joint constitution. = A panic was caused on the ferry beat Colorado by a collision with the steamer Iroqueis. = Florence F. Donovan surrendered himself to the police; later he was admitted to Sugar Refining monopolized the market, but other industrial stocks moved with Rullway shares suffered only fractiona losses, except New-England, which fell 3 per cent; the closing was at the lowest figures; money on call ruled at 3 per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair fellowed by cloudiness and snow; colder. Tempera-Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, ture yesterday: 33; average, 40 1-2.

The latest advices from Washington are that before starting on his brief holiday the President authorized Secretary Charles Foster to use his discretion regarding the issue of bonds in case of an emergency arising during Mr. This determination will Harrison's absence. please the New-York financiers who have been in consultation with the Government officials on the subject. Mr. Foster believes that there is no emergency as yet, but whatever is decided upon will be done with the sole purpose of conserving the general prosperity.

City of New-York was a good name for one of the crack ocean steamships, but the people of this metropolis will bear her owners no grudge now that the first two words have been dropped. When next she leaves this port she will go as the New-York and she will fly the American flag. This event will happen on Wednesday next, and it will mark an era in American shipping. Henceforward it will be possible for Americans to go abroad under their own colors, and our English consins will have a handsome majority. a chance to learn what the Stars and Stripes look like.

There was a decidedly perceptible brightening of the hopes for opera in New-York yesterday. The purchasers of the opera house on Tuesday pledged themselves to turn over the at exactly the price they paid for it; and there seems now to be little doubt that a new company will be formed, with a capitalization prob-New-York will receive this announcement with Republican. In Chemung the Republicans

large satisfaction. Opera is a costly luxury. but we must have it, is evidently the sentiment animating those of our citizens who are engaged in preserving the Metropolitan Opera House as a temple of music. Good luck and abundant success to them!

This year's meetings of the Republican County Committee furnish proof positive that the party organization is in a genuinely healthy condition, and that it means to go on from good to better things. Last night the Executive Committee made a report on the question of reorganization, the purport of which was so to broaden the scope of local Republicanism as to give every member of the party an opportamity and the right to participate in its councils. The report was received with tokens of warm approval, indicating its adoption without doubt at the next monthly meeting.

Rarely, if ever, has there been a more impressive meeting in New-York than that held ast evening in honor of Phillips Brooks. Carnegie Music Hall was crowded with a serious and thoughtful audience, which listened with undivided attention to the noble addresses and tender music provided. Especially signifieant was it that a Jewish rabbi and a Catholic priest joined with clergymen of several Protestant denominations in earnest, affectionate and thrilling tributes to the great preacher. The speakers were Dr. Greer, Rabbi Gottheil, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Dr. Storrs, Dr. J. R. Day, Father Ducey and Dr. Lyman Abbott. New York has paid its meed of honor to Phillips Brooks in the most catholic spirit.

REVOLUTION IN KANSAS.

The disturbance in Kausas is not a riot, but an attempted revolution. The will of the people, as lawfully expressed by their votes for members of the Legislature, has been so long and so daringly defied that some intelligent men may have forgotten the acts which aused the present outbreak, and which determine its character. But it is to the credit of most Democratic journals that they fully admit the illegality of the so-called Populist House of Representatives, and the revolutionary nature of its proceedings. Yet when men read that the Governor of a State calls out troops, they are apt to infer that the Executive must be upholding the law, and the revolutionists must be these against whom his forces are directed. Happily, it has been very rare in American history that the Governor himself has been the chief lawbreaker and revelutionist, but that is the fact in Kansas to-day.

Before the Legislature assembled desperate efforts had been made by the Populists to seare a majority in the House through proceed ings in the courts. They brought actions intended to deprive some of the Republican members of their seats, and were enraged when the courts decided against them. Many of the Populist leaders even went so far as to threaten that the Judges should be impeached and removed, not because the lawfulness of their decision was questionable, but because they left the control of the lower house where the people had placed it. When the Legislature assembled certificates of election to the House were held by 64 Republicans, 57 Populists, 3 Democrats and 1 Independent Republican.

The majority of the legally elected members of the House organized in due form by the election of a Republican Speaker. Not only was there in the body thus organized a clear majority of all members having certificates of election, but the Democratic members also recognized the Republican House as the only legal organization and acted as members of it. The minority of Populists, never having a quorum of the members holding c-rtificates or legally elected, pretended to organize as a separate body by the election of a speaker. In order to make up a quorum this illegally constituted body, which never had any more anregular certificates and were sitting as mem-

bers of the lawful House, It was this unlawfully constituted body, this mere mob without the shadow of legal right to act, which the Populist Governor of Kansas proceeded to recognize as the only lawful House, and in order to give it more color of authority he now attempts with troops to disperse and drive out of the State Capital the legal House of Representatives. There is not a man of any party in Kansas, having intelligence enough to form an opinion on the subject, who does not know that these proceedings are wholly and absolutely illegal, and constitute a barefaced usurpation of the legislative authority by a mob of lawbreakers led by the Governor himself.

The Republicans have seen fit to resist this usurnation by force. They have the law and the right on their side, and that fact is abun-January 1, has never dared until this week to pass any bill which could be made the basis of proceedings in the courts, because it knew and publicly admitted that the courts would declare its organization illegal and without a shadow of authority. At last the Populist members became crazy for funds, and anxiety for their pay overcame their prudence so far that they pretended to pass a bill appropriating money for salaries. Instantly payment under the so-called act was enjoined and stopped, and the final decision of the courts will undoubtedly be against the legality of the so-called House which the Governor recognized. But the decision cannot be immediately reached, and in the mean time the State would be at the mercy of anarchists led by the Governor, if the Republican Representatives were not firm in the right, with public opinion rapidly form-

ing on their side. THE TOWN ELECTIONS OF TUESDAY. Our Republican friends throughout the State as a whole have reason to congratulate themselves upon the result of the local elections of Tuesday. Last spring, owing to the intense of renunciation as proof of their feeling of indignation inspired by the theft of emptiness. If the defence of our Pathe Senate-an indignation which was felt in cific Coast is important, we cannot leave nearly every district-these by-contests were unusually animated, and the Republicans scored | it can be suddenly assailed, and to which the a series of phenomenal victories. It was not to be expected, in the nature of things, that the same high-water mark would be touched is for us, as we have always maintained, to this year. The returns show, however, that our party friends have retained their su- mankind-unless, indeed, we think ourselves premacy in most of the counties, while in Binghamton they have wrested the Mayoralty from and unconcerned as to the forces by which they the Democrats and elected their candidate by

In Onondaga, which was one of the counties in which the Senate seat-stealers got in their fine work, out of nineteen Supervisors elected all but five are Republican. Commenting upon these figures "The Syracuse Standard" remarks that "the way the towns voted yesterday is a ringing answer to the noisy boasts of building to a new opera company, when formed, the Democrats that from the defeat of November last the Republican party would never rise." Madison County attested its stanch Republicanism by choosing a Board of Superably of \$2,000,000. The cultivated people of visors, all the members of which save one are

in two towns, so that the Republicans had the ploted act, so far as this Government is conbest of it. At Canajoharie, Montgemery Coun- cerned. ty, a Republican Supervisor was elected for the first time in ten years. Republican gains were made in Chenango County. St. Lawrence showed herself as trustworthy as ever. Broome elected nine Republican Supervisors out of thirteen. The Steuben Supervisor Board is Republican by a large majority. In a word. the Republicans in nearly all the counties which voted on Tuesday either absolutely held their own or emerged from the contest without experiencing any notable losses. This is to be showing for an off election following a defeat in a Presidential canvass. It may well encomage Republicans in every school district of the spring elections to organize promptly for a vigorous fall campaign. Next November be chosen, and many other important offices

may fight with all their might. Those of them plucky and just as devoted to the advancement of Republican principles as they ever were. Other local elections will shortly be held at Syracuse, Elmira, Newburg and other points. They must be stoutly contested, every one of them, by the Republicans; and if they are, the gratifying figures of Tuesday will be handomely supplemented.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Elsewhere is printed the text of the Hawaiian Treaty, together with the correspondence of the Secretary of State recounting the events at Henolulu which brought the Hawaiian Commissioners to Washington on their present errand. The treaty is simple and direct. It leaves all questions upon which there can be any controversy to the later consideration and action of Congress. It provides for the absolute cession of the islands and for the transfer of Government property from the Hawaiian to the Federal Government. It empowers the President to appoint a Commissioner resident at H. nodulu, who, together with the Provisional Government now in authority there, shall administer the affairs of the islands until Congress has enacted the necessary laws for the establishment of such a permanent government as in its wisdom it may see fit to devise. The Commissioner's sole function is the exercise of a veto power upon the acts of the Provisional The immigration of Chinese laborers into Hawaii and their pas-age from Hawaii to other parts of the territory of the United states are ferbidden. The public debt of Hawaii is assumed by the United States. An annuity of \$20,000 is provided for the deposed Queen and a grant of \$150,000 is given to her heiress, the Princess Kaulani, provided they in good faith submit to the authority of the United States and of the Provisional Gov There is certainly nothing in this convention

to which objection can be made, if it be admitted that annexation under any circumstances is desirable. No one can deny that popular sentiment has expressed itself in favor of annexation, widely and with great unanim-No other course, indeed, has received any manifestation of public approval. There is not the smallest doubt that the will of the American people will be truly expressed by the immediate ratification of the treaty as it stands. A disposition to delay action, however, is observable in certain quarters in and out of Congress, on the alleged ground that the questions involved in annexation are too numerous. too great and far-reaching to admit of hasty to the President the desire "to give a sort of sonset glory to his dving Administration." And that a certain body of Democrats would throw away the control of a situation bearing directly and in almost a supreme sense on our National security and commercial primacy. We shall not do responsible Democratic Senators the di-honor of supposing that a consideration so disgraceful could affect their performance of duty, although the names of Messis, Vilas, Vest and Mills are prominently mentioned in connection with the effort to procure delay, and that the opportunity which has so fortunately come to us of securing these rich possessions with the masterful strength their sovereignty confirms has been induced by this Administration or is the result of anything else than the folly of the fatuous Queen. For the honor and treaty will be dealt with in Congress in a spirit of true-hearted patriotism. To reject it would not be merely a mistake.

It would be a public crime, a wrong to the future of the American Nation, the consequences of which are not measurable. It wealth and a fortress of security. It is absurd to talk about an alternative to annexation which will at once preserve our influence in the Pacific and relieve us of responsibility. That could be only in a case where the influence would not be worth preserving nor the responsibility worth avoiding. If the control of the commercial highways to China and done anything else. Australia is a valuable thing, we cannot leave it open to the attack and intrigue of other nations and remain certain of holding it ourselves. If we wait to take it until we require it, there will be those quick to challenge our pretensions, and to point to this very act to the chances of fate a fastness from which assailant may fly in impudent security. If the been continuously misappropriating the money Isthmian routes are our peculiar charge if it hold in trust these passes for the benefit of uninterested in the exchanges of the world. may be facilitated or checked, we can as ill afford to throw over this command of their western gate as to abandon them to the political control of our commercial rivals abroad.

Since it is perfectly obvious that there is no alternative to annexation, except such an abandonment of the islands as will leave them free to seek another alliance, and known, as it is, that that course would be intolerable to the American people, and in the presence of the urgent necessity that exists for rendering the Senate to ratify the treaty. The Hawaiian the truth is sure to be disclosed shortly, and in

A NEWSPAPER DRUM MAJOR.

There are few things in current literature more impressive than the manner in which our widely circulated Democratic contemporary "The New-York World" leads the Democratic procession. There is something about it that stirs the emotions and thrills the sensibilities of the reader as nothing else can, unless it be the stately movement and heavy tread, the air of vast responsibility united with perfect selfregarded as a satisfactory, a decidedly hopeful, poise and absolute command of the situation with which the average drum major points the fierce fifer, the bulging bugler and the desperate drummer the path to glory or the grave. of New-York to continue to do their best for It is a noticeable feature in all public demonthe party. The county and ward committees strations where the brass band figures to any may well determine in view of the outcome extent that the youth of our country make it a point to keep near the drum major, whom they hold in awe on account of the grandeur a new Senate as well as a new Assembly is to of his mien, the dexterity with which he twirls his stick, and the apparent case and selfpossession with which he controls the move-It behooves the Republicans thoroughly to ment of the whole line, leading off with the prepare for these coming struggles, so that they step of a dancing master and the courage of a forlorn hope where any dare to follow. To who voted on Tuesday attested that the re- the ingenuous youth who crowd the sidewalks verses of last November have not served to he is the major-general of the whole business. dishearten them, but that they are just as Not infrequently the spectator of mature age recognizes in him, behind his twirling staff and under his bedizenments, the barber who shaved him in the morning. Our contemporary does the dram-major busi-

ness of the Democratic procession with great impressiveness, not unmixed with agility and versatility. During the grand march to victory of the last year many persons who read with suppressed excitement the double-leaded manifestoes and italic outbursts of our contemporary mistook them for general orders from the commander-in-chief, when, as a matter of fact, it was only the drum major twirling his stick for stated day wages and the entertainment of the sidewalks. It happened once or twice that after the dram major had, with his figreest expression and the most rapid and exciting twirl of his stick, pointed the way in one direction, the procession in his rear, brass bands and all, turned off down a side street while he, completely engrossed in his own anties, marched half a block alone. Now there is nothing that detracts from the formidableness and the solemnity of a drum major like losing his procession. The spectacle of a drum major all at once discovering that there is nobody behind him, and thereupon holding his shako on his head with one hand and his stick in the other while he breaks into a dog-trot around the corner and across lots to get in again at the head of the band, is not calculated o inspire confidence in dram-major leadership. It makes even small boys laugh.

Since the victory the drum-major busines has become more difficult and embarrassing than ever. The procession shows signs of disintegration. It is easy enough to twirl the stick and point the way, but with the line breaking up and marching off into side streets wherever there is a bar or a free-lunch sign or the smell of victuals, the task of direction must be rather bewildering. It is gratifying to observe, however, that our drum major retains his self-possession and continues to twirl is stick and set the step for the President and Cabinet and most of the factions of the party that have begon trailing off into side treets. The leadership of our neighbor is full of entertainment. Still, it will be well to bear in mind that somebody else is major-general. and that, though drum majors seem sometimes to be directing the whole campaign, they are rarely consulted as to the movements of the

AN INCREDIBLE CONTRADICTION.

A transaction which was justly regarded as extraordinary when the facts were first pubcorner, proceeded to declare certain Populists proceeding. The answer to this, of course, is lished is made to appear far more remarkable daly elected in place of Republicans who held that all such questions have been by the ex-Charles F. Chickering by his surviving brother. therefore not to be hastily dealt with. The After the death of James Henry Paine, in the motive which really prompts this movement winter of 1885, search was made for property for delay was frankly admitted yesterday, when which it was supposed that singular person a Democratic newspaper in this city ascribed might have left, and for a will disposing of it, He had lived for years on charity, but the suspicion that he was rich existed, and found it is to deny to him this alleged satisfaction expression in the sobriquet by which he was commonly designated. He was called "the miser" in life, but after his death neither property nor will came to light, and until Decemher 15, 1886, nothing was discovered to justify the description. But on that date, in proceed ings before the Surrogate, Charles F. Chickering, having been called at his own suggestion as a witness, took the stand and made a sensational and unprecedented revelation. Opening a bundle wrapped in a handkerchief he showed although it is admitted that they are really in a collection of greenbacks and coin amounting favor of annexation. No Republican claims to more than \$400,000, and then told how and when he came by it. Paine, he said, had handed him the bundle more than twenty years before, and asked him to put it in his safe, without a word as to its contents. Paine took no receipt and never again alluded to the matter excepting once, when he asked if the welfare of the country it is hoped that the bundle was "all right." It lay untouched in the safe all this time, and almost unthought of, until Mr. Chickering, long after Paine's death, was reminded by the court preceedings to examine it. Then he made the amazing discovery which he promptly communicated to the Surrogate. No living person except himself would be the deliberate rejection of a mine of knew of his possession of the bundle or of its contents, and he might have appropriated every dollar without the slightest risk of exposure or even suspicion. His honesty was universally and heartily recognized, but he made no boast of it, and those who knew him said that, after all, though the circumstances were extraordinary, it was inconceivable that he should have Five years later Charles F. Chickering died.

In settling the affairs of the company, the surviving brother contracted to pay to the widow of Charles the sum of \$30,000, in consideration of a sale to him of stock in the company and the release of a claim for cash. On the appointed date he refused payment and the widow brought suit. In answer to this complaint it is now charged that Charles F. Chickering died a defaulter, indebted to his brother to the amount of nearly \$200,000; and that he had of the firm and falsifying its accounts for fit teen years before his death, from 1875 to 1890. Certainly in view of the transaction in the Surrogate's Court in 1886 these allegations are most extraordinary and hard to believe. If they are true, then a man whose financial condition was exceedingly precarious, who was steadily pursuing a criminal course, and whose apprehension of detection and punishment must have been constant and keen, refused to keep possession of a sum of money more than double the amount of his defalcation, which had come into his hands in the strangest way imaginable as if the powers of evil were in league to rescue him, and of the existence of which no other human being knew. We bring no accusation of any sort against the brother who makes Provisional Government at Honolulu scenre these charges, and we know nothing in detail against agitation, it is the clear duty of the of the supposed proofs in his possession. But

made a gain in three towns and the Democrats | back with them the information of a com- munity which lately supposed it was witnessing refuse to reverse its judgment on the instant. So much at least is due, we think, to the memory of Charles F. Chickering.

When Mayor Gilroy has made up his mind to carry through any plan for expending public funds he is impatient that the outlay shall begin with as little delay as possible. The Elm-st. property owners who called upon the Mayor on Tuesday got no satisfaction. The chief officer of the city government is bent on carrying through that scheme with all practicable swiftness, and upon overriding the wishes of the property owners who called upon him. The Mayor will not succeed in retaining long such little popularity as he may still possess among taxpayers, if he continues to pursue the course which he has marked out for himself.

Fast Day has fallen from its high estate in Massachusetts; in fact, it has lost almost wholly its original significance, and has become merely a holiday; but still all the efforts to abolish it seem doomed to failure. The question has been again agitated this year, but with no result, save to call forth sufficient protests against the abolition of the day to prevent affirmative Governor Russell action of the General Court. is in favor of the change and in his last message strongly urged it, and suggested that in order to meet the demand for a spring holiday the historic 19th of April be designated for that purpose. But there is apparently a good deal of conservatism yet in the old Commonwealth, and what is venerable seems destined to be retained, up matter if it has outlived its usefulness to a large extent.

Having strengthened the incoming Administration with the numerous Smith family, cannot Mr. Cleveland appoint somebody by the name of Jones to a Cabinet position? With those two powerful clans behind him, the Democratic heathen might rage and imagine any number of vain things.

The good example of the Pennsylvania Railroad in elevating its tracks in Jersey City is coring fruit in that town, where there is a strong and increasing demand that the other railway companies shall do the same. It will be remembered that when the Pennsylvania Company tirst proposed this improvement it met with no little opposition from the local authorities, by which the work was delayed for a year or more. The advantages of the change on both sides are now evident enough. The people are in no danger when passing underneath the railroad tracks, and the company can run its trains at high speed, while it no longer has to employ gatemen ord is at the same time free from suits for damages on account of accidents. It is entirely natural that there should be a desire for the other companies to elevate their tracks also. The experience of the Pennsylvania shows that it is good business management to lift the tracks shove the street level, even if there were no other considerations to be taken into account.

Is the "Aldermanic business," as it came to e known in the eventful year 1886, looking up ignin? There are some queer things now going n at the City Hall. One of them relates to a terry at the lower end of the island, about which there is more or less mystery. Is the bright sunlight of publicity to be thrown upon these transactions, or are the New-York Aldermen bound to imitate the city officials of Brooklyn, where there has been a good deal of "government under a blanket," with results that neither people nor politicians can contemplate with unalloyed satis-

Mr. Cleveland does not need to assure the public hat he has been laboring hard over his Cabinet selections. The results, so far as announced, show it. It would, of course, have been easy to make p a Cabinet of prominent Democrats who are in lain sight and have earned by their public services placer in his chief council. That was not Mr. Cleveland's way. He prefers to reveal his originality by discovering and appointing men who are either out of sight or have their reputations to make. That involves work. Only think of the labor required for evolving a statesman and a Secretary of the Interior out of Hoke

The position taken at Albany on Tuesday touch-Sanator Mcclelland, may vell induce those who are introducing canal appropriation bills so freely, to pause and reflect. the Senator favors The canal policy which may be narrow, unjustifiable, absurd. But the hard fact remains that the endless flood of canal bills, taking money from the treasury, is doing much to popularize that policy.

American shipping interests are looking up. The Cramps, while building for the Government three great battleships, two armored cruisers and two protected or isers, are now under contract to surpass the City of Paris and the City of New-York in two sister ships, and also to furnish three additional vessels for the transatlantic service. At the same time two 10,000-ton steamships are to be built at Newport News for the Southern Pacific Railroad's service between New-Orleans and Liverpool. These things seem like progress. The American flag has not yet been hauled down on the high seas.

PERSONAL.

The conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws apon William P. Letchworth by the Regents of the niversity of the State of New-York appears to "The inffalo Express" to be a graceful though perhaps ot a very prompt recognition of his great and disinerested services to the State and the community at rge. "No man," continues our contemporary, "has en more untiring in his devotion to poor humanbeen more untiring in his devotion to poor humanity than he, and the book written by him on his chosen subject, the care and improvement of the condition of the insane, has been so well appreciated that it has already reached its third edition. Mr. Letchworth has served the State these many years, not only without pay, but has borne his own expenses at the same time. He was president of the State Hoard of Charlies for many years, till he declined to serve longer in that capacity, but he still remains an active member of the Board. The Board of Regents does not confer honorary degrees lightly, as is the custom with some earned bodies. During its existence of 110 years than granted but twenty of them."

The papers of Buda-Pesth say that M. Belimarkovits, ne of the Regents of Servia, went mad suddenly a w weeks ago. It was with the greatest difficulty that he could be restrained. It is said that he is now in an asylum for the insane and that little hope is entertained of his recovery.

Charles H. Gibson, junior Senator from Maryland, the son of a man who was an ardent friend of the nion thirty odd years ago. But "Charley" and everal of his youthful companions thought it would a great thing to join the Confederate Army, Emsurking in a boat, therefore, they started down the distance in a cont, therefore, they started down the Clesspeake, intending to go ashore somewhere near Richmond and march thence to the Confederate capital. But Uncle Sam interfered, the boys were capared, and but for the kind offices of young Gibson's ather they would have seen imprisoned. As it was bey were released on parole.

Among the presents received by Princess Marie Edinburgh, on the occasion of her recent marriage the Crown Prince of Rumania, was an Indishawl from Queen Victoria. Her Majesty never alls to present an India shawl to her relatives and oyal friends when they marry. A magnificent dia-aond diadem, however, was also the gift of the

Indian who has recently made trouble at Pine Ridge by his complaints against the Government agents, as resigned her membership in the Indian Right-Association in a letter in which she protests against the partisan and unfair action of its corresponding secretary, Herbert Weish." This gentleman says to a reporter of "The Philadelphia Press" that his attacks apon the lady consist merely of replies to her printed etters about Captain Brown, the agent.

General Wade Rampton, although so badly malmed is to require crutches, may often be seen riding a spirited horse. He is now seventy-five years of age but in tine health. There is talk of him in Washing-ton for Commissioner of Railroads, an office held by General Joseph E. Johnston under Cleveland's former Administration.

General Charles W. Darling, of Utlea, has been Commissioners should be permitted to take the mean time it would be strange if the com- Letters and Art, in London.

BRIGHTER HOPES OF OPERA.

A NEW COMPANY TO BE FORMED.

THE METROPOLITAN TO BE SOLD-GENERAL CON: FIDENCE IN THE SUCCESS OF THE PLAN. Lovers of grand opera in New-York have at less substantial ground for hope. If it was said with truth at the beginning of the week that opera seemed further off than at any previous time in may be said now with equal truth that it has not seemed so near as at this moment, since the Meta-politan Opera House was burned. A meeting of the purchasers of the opera house at the sale of Tuesday was held at the office of James A. Roosevelt, No. 22 Wall-st., yesterday afternoon. Nine of the ten van Wall-st., yesterday are A. Roosevelt, Adriaa Isela, present, namely, James A. Roosevelt, Adriaa Isela, G. G. Haven, S. D. Babeck, George F. Rake, Edbridge T. Gerry, A. D. Juillard, Luther Equip. Etbridge T. Gerry, A. D. Julliard, Luther Louise, and W. C. Whitney. J. Pierpont Morgan was represented by his pariner, George Bowdoin. Georg L. Rives, who now becomes legal adviser for the over of the house, as he is already for the Metropalita. Opera House Company, the Metropolitan Impor-ment Company and Abbey, Schoefel & Grau, Ta Opera House Company, the Metropolitan also present.

The project of a new opera company was discussed and it was practically decided that one should be A committee was appointed consisting of G. G. Haven, Adrian Iselin and Elbridge T. Geny to formulate plans for a new company and to solich subscriptions. The new owners of the building also pledged themselves to seil the house to such a company, when it should be formed, at the exact price which they paid for it on Tuesday, \$1,425,000. Ma. Rives said yesterday that the capitalization of the company would probably be not far from \$2,000,000. In addition to the \$1,425,000 required for the original In addition to the strongerty, about \$250,000 would be purchase of the property, about \$250,000 would be required for restoring the opera house, and it would better to have too much money than too little. Mr. Rives thought that the company would no doubt be formed without difficulty.

George Henry Warren, who tried two weeks and to form a company to buy the opera house, said vesterday that he had made a thorough investigation of the value of the property. He declared that the land silone was worth \$1,500,000 and that the im provements of the two Broadway corners, occupied as apartment houses, and owned previous to the sale by the Metropolitan Improvement Company, were worth \$450,000. This made \$1,950,000 as the value of the property, exclusive of the middle part of the Broadway front and of the part of the building still standing at the rear end in Seventh-ave., and Thirty ninth and Fortieth sts. It would be absurd to suppose that all this was not worth enough to make up the rest of 20 000 000. The new company would get it all to \$1,425,000, and Mr. Warren could not see how the plan to form such a company could possibly fail. 'You may be sure," he said, "that we shall have opera.

It is understood, indeed, that the company is already to be regarded as practically formed, and that the work of the committee will be the arrangement of details and the charge of the formal organization. Henry E. Abbey said yesterday that he had seen the members of the committee, Mr. Roosevelt and others of those interested, and that he felt perfectly confident that the company would be formed, and that New-York would have opera again next winter. The house, he thought, would be rebuilt in accordance with some suggestions of his own, and would be better in some respects than before ceived a dispatch from Mme. Melba on Monday, asking if he would want her for next season. He replied that he was to give opera in America whether the Metropolitan was restored or not, and that she would be wanted. Yesterday he received another dispatch from her saying that she would come.

Henry Clewe, who at first felt somewhat dissutsfed with the result of Tuesday's sale, said yesterday, before the action of the meeting was made known; "I have had an interview with Mr. Roosevelt, and have established harmonlous relations with him and his associates in regard to the reorganization of the opera house for operatic purposes. Everything is favorable to that result. There will be a meeting of Mr. Roosevelt's syndicate this afternoon. I have sub mitted to Mr. Roosevelt a list of subscribers to my plan, most of whom I feel quite sure still desire to be parties to the reconstruction of the property. I am willing to render all the services in my power is aid of carrying out the stockholders' plan have already had in hand, and for which I have obtained a large number of subscriptions, or any other that may be formulated. My only wish is, without being wedded to any particular scheme, that the opera house property should be reinstated for the purposes for which it was constructed, so that the city of New-York, the metropolis of the nation, will be able to hold its prestige with other enterprising cities of the country, and not fall behind, as would certainly the country, and not fail benind, as would certainly
be if we had to abandon the present opera hous. I
am now satisfied that the gentlemen who bought a
the property at the auction sale are acting in god
faith in this matter, and desire to hold the propert
together until sufficient of the old stockhelders and
others can come together under an agreement to contribute the necessary money to put the enterprise on a strong and permanent footing.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Clarence S. Day, of No. 420 Madison-ave., 279 a dinner party last night. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Johnsen, Mrs. E. H. Peck, Miss Carroll Brown, David Banks, F. H. Leggett, Miss Stockwell and Stacy Clark. The table decorations were of pink roses. Piner served the dinner.

The next meeting of the Thursday Evening Club

The next meeting of the Thursday Evening Na

will be held at the house of Mrs. Gustav Kissel, No. 15 West Sixteenth st., on February 23. Mrs. Luther Kountze will give a dinner party on

Monday next.

There was a meeting of the Thursday Evening Riding Class last night at Dickel's Riding Academy. was a musical ride, with light refreshments afterward. The patronesses of this class are Mrs. C. 5. Abercrombie, Mrs. Warren C. Beach, Mrs. A. Robert Chisolm, Mrs. J. A. Hadden, Jr., Mrs. C. Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Richard M. Pell and Mrs. George R. Schleifelin. Among the members present were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Miss Ethel Scott, Miss Lillie Graham, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Carnochan, Mrs. Prederic Goodridge, Miss Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Short, Miss Emily Petit, Miss Augusta Davies, Miss Laura Edwards, the Misses Hawley, Miss Anna Smith, A. M. Hadden, Augustine smith, F. G. Landon, Braddon Hamilton, Flord Ferris, Livingston Center, Banyer Clarkson, J. Fred Pierson, jr., Louis Agostini, David Banks, Jr., J. Van Rensselaer Cogswell and M. A. Wilks. The Pierson, jr., Louis Agostini,

meetings will be held on Teursdays throughout Lent Mrs. A. J. Forbes Leith will shortly send out cards for a reception to be given on the evening of Marya 13, in honor of Captain and Mrs. Rosden Burn, the latter formerly Miss Ethel Forbes Leith. Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, of No. 237 Madison. 47e, left town on Wednesday for a trip to Mexico. She will return before Easter.

WEDDINGS.

A pretty wedding on Tuesday evening was beld In St. George's Church, Marcy and Gates aves., Brook lyn, the contracting parties being Miss Etta Candida Miller and Robert Richey Orchard. The ceremety was performed by the Rev. H. Richard Harris, the rector, assisted by the Rev. John W. Williams. maid of honor was Miss Grace Orchard, sister of the bridegroom. The best man was Alfred S. Orchard, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Cuts bert, J. Orchard, John M. Perry, Fank Smith, Lonis H. Irwin, Percy Powell and Frank Eldridge. The wedding was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's father and mother, No 719 Greeneare.

The engagement is announced of Wm. C. Ivisen, son of D. B. Ivison, of the American Book Compan Miss Cella Mae Cady, daughter of George W. Cady, of Cleveland, O.

Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 16 (Special).—Miss Elizabeth Dixon Roosa, daughter of C. D. Roosa, of this city, and Alpheus Coddington, of New-York, were married this evening at the Fair Street Reformed Church by the Rev. S. D. Noyes. Isabella Roosa, a younger sisted of the bride, was maid of honor, and John J. Eagan, of New York, was heat man. The ushers were Albert K. Hart and Frank M. Smith, of Brooklyn, and Floyd B. Ehnist, Edward Waketee and Frederick and John Hardenbergh, brothers of the bride. The bride was given away by her father. A reception at Mr. Roosa's house followed the ceremony.

A QUIET DAY FOR PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Benjles, Md., Feb. 16 (Special).-President Harrison did not shoot any ducks to-day. The rivers are still filled with ice and the ducks have not yet come up from the south. The unusually mild weather, however, may bring them at any time. The party entertaining the President are ex-Schator Sewell, R. Dale Benson, E. S. Clarke and Samuel Knight, of Philadelphia. The blinds on the shore are in order and should the ducks appear to-morrow the President will certainly get a shot at them. He took a long walk along the shore this morning, but spent most of the afternoon indoors. He will remain until Seturdas unless official business calls bim to Washington